THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

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No. 1142.] WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1803. [VOLUME XVIII.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Received at the office of the (New-York) MORNING CHRONICLE, by the ship Merchant, from Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, July 23.

Copy of a letter from Dublin, dated Sunday 11 o'clock 24th curt. to a merchant in this Town.

"DEAR SIR,

"You will be shocked to hear that we are at this moment in a more alarming situation than at any period during the unfortunate Rebellion; at an early hour yesterday evening, a variety of inflammatory proclamations were distributed in every part of the town, calling on the people to unite as before in oppolition to Englilh oppreflion, &c. and at lo early an hour as eight o'clock, a large party forced into the Lord Mayor's, and leized all the arms and pikes that were in the houle, and about ten o'clock a general engagement took place in the neighbourhood of James-ltreet, Thomas-ltreet, and in every part of the Liberty.—Lord Kilwarden, (the Chief Juftice of the King's Bench) coming into town about nine o'clock, was forced out of his carriage in James-ltreet, with his nephew, and were both killed by pikes.

"Col. Brown of the 21ft, and a few more officers and leveral of the foldiery and yeomen have unfortunately been killed, together with a great number who appear of the very loweft order—But what is the moft alarming, is that their plots have been carried on with fuch fecrecy, that they are not yet difcovered, notwithltanding that leveral prifoners were taken. Mr. Clarke, of Palmerltown, cotton manufacturer, was lhot at Arran Quay, at eight o'clock in the evening; and it appears there were levera parties collecting in different parts of the town at a very early hour. The Privy Council have been litting at the Caltle thele two hours paft, and it is expected martial law will be proclaimed immediately. There are leveral gallows's erected in different parts of the town, and the executions it is luppoled will be innumerable, as there is about 100 prifoners taken. They do not leem to have any leaders of conlequence; the only one taken is a man by the name of M'Cabe, a publican, at whole houle there has been got about 1000 pikes and 600 rounds of ball cartridge. We have not yet heard of any diltlurbance in the country, and all the coaches have arrived this morning.

"The lituation of the city is moft awful. The drums beat to arms at 10 o'clock at night and continued till twelve, when almoft every citizen was under arms. The engagement continued until four o'clock, and within thele two hours two of the 62d regiment have been killed in the neighbourhood of the Royal Hofpital."

From the Hibernian Journal of July 24.

On Saturday evening laft, government having had intimation that a depot of pikes and other engines of deltruction, had been made by a newly organized horde of inlurgents, in the vicinity of Bridgefoot-ltreet, a detachment of cavalry had been ordered by General Dunn from the barracks, which were joined by a company of yeoman infantry, part of the Liberty Rangers, now under the command of the Earl of Meath, having arrived at the lpot where their inltructions directed them, after a lkirmilh of a few minutes with the populace, in which a few lives were loft, a great number of pikes were found, alfo leveral combultibles, parcels of nails, fragments of iron, glals, compolt, clay, oakum, and other materials.

With thele were difcovered a number of deal balk in pieces of various lengths, from 7 to 15 feet in length, a circular cavity in each of about three inches diameter, filled with gunpowder; to each aperture was applied a wooden plug, with a handle and vent-hole, or receptacle for a fuze, appeared on the upper lurface of the timber about the middle. This machine was luppoled to have been intended to aid the projected operations of letting fire to Dublin barracks. Several kegs of powder were diltovered, with parcels made of four mulket balls in each, and a tin tube of about two inches long, through which fire was deligned to have been communicated to whatever vehicle was conltructed to difcharge them.

A lult of green uniform, with gold epaulets and lplendid embroidery, was alfo found, and leveral papers, by which the train of operations fixed by thele deluded people was difcovered and will doubtleis be prevented. Among the melancholy difalters of the night might be reckoned the murder of Lord Kilwarden, Chief Juftice of the court of King's Bench, and the Rev. Arthur Wolfe, his nephew, who accompanied him with the ladies of his lordlhip's family, in a carriage to town.

It may well be laid that the laft act of this nobleman's life was one of diltinguilhed benevolence, as he vilited the four courts, Marlhalfea, about 12 o'clock on the morning previous to his lamented exit, reconciled lome differences among certain of the unfortunate debtors confined there, exprefled an approbation of their general conduct as reported to him by the Marlhal, on whole philanthropy and attention to the accommodation of the diltreffed people under his protection, he took occalion to expatiate. Lieut. Col. Brown of the 21ft regiment, was alfo murdered on his way to Cork-ltreet Barracks; he was not on immediate military duty, nor accompanied by any perlon whatever: the wound he received was a large lacerated one in the lide, having the appearance of being inflicted by a lhot from a blunderbuls.

A Privy Council have been litting yeflerday at the Caltle, and did not break up until a late hour laft night: a proclamation offering a reward of 1000*l.* for the difcovery of the murderers of Lord Kilwarden, and the Rev. Arthur Wolfe, had been illued, upwards of one hundred prifoners had been lodged yeflerday in the new prevot in the barracks. A printed notice from the Lord Mayor and board of magiltrtaes was yeflerday handed about, apprizing the citizens of Dublin, that from the recent diltturbances, they feel it incumbent on them to reinforce the inlurrection act purluant to which it became penal, during the laft rebellion, for any citizen not on military duty, to be out later than 8 o'clock in the evening.

By the accounts from Dublin, all remained lilent, at 4 o'clock, on Monday evening laft.

LONDON, July 26.

Letters from Hanover of the 11th inlt. ltate, that 15,000 French troops are to occupy the diltrict of Lauenburgh, for whole ule the magazines eltablilhed there for the Hanoverian army will now be appropriated.

From Naples of the 2[illegible] ltated, that Lord Nelfon had lignifi[illegible] the King of Naples that he had order[illegible] from his Court to treat the two Sicilies as an enemy's country, if French troops lhould enter them. It is ltated neverthelels that the French Ambaflador at Naples had notified, that the Neapolitan government would be expected to provide for 15,000 French troops in that territory during the war.

In conlequence of the refulal of the Court of Vienna, to lhut its ports on the Adriatic againlt the Englilh, the French are laid to be very bulily employed in the harbors of Acona and Otranto, in fitting out Flotillas with the hopeleis expectation of excluding the veflels of this country from the whole of the Adriatic.

Scarcely had the Grand Signior recovered from the alarm occalioned by the news of the occupations of Calro by the Albanians, than he received intelligence that a banditti had laid liege to Adrianople. To add to the misfortune of the Porte, Wallachia has been in a great meafure defolated by a numerous band of robbers.

The Helvetic Diet was opened on the 4th, when leveral propolitions were made by General Ney and the Italian Plenipotentiary, relative to the forming of Swils regiments to be placed in the pay of the French and Italian republics.

By a neutral vellel arrived from Holland, we are informed that a French officer, who is called a commiflary, with 25 men, are llationed at all the lea-ports in Holland, to inlpect luch cargoes as may be imported into that country, and luch goods as lhall be difcovered to be Englilh, are to be confiscated for the ule of the republic.

The following is a copy of the letter which Mr. Forbes, conlul of the United States in Hamburgh, lent to the captains of his nation.

Hamburgh, July 11.

"SIR,

"The blockade of the Elbe by the Englilh has been officially announced to the government of this city. In lo lerious a crilis as the prelent, it is of conlequence to the intereft of our owners moft ltrictly to obferve, not only the laws as they have been acknowledged by the relpective nations but alfo thole laws as they have been laid down by the principal maritime powers. I therefore advile you not to take any more goods on board; to procure the beft certificates, that what you have already loaded has been lhipped and loaded before the blockade of the Elbe was known, and to haften your departure as much as pobllible.

"I am, &c.

JOHN FORBES."

July 27.

The bill for arming the nation was yeflerday palled in the houle of lords, and the commons afterwards agreed to lome Amendments which the Upper Houle had made in it, and it will this day receive the royal allent by commiflion. Not a moment, we are latisfied, will be loft in carrying it into execution.

Miniflers have wilely adopted the luggeftions of Col. Crawford in the houle of commons, lo ably lupported by Mr. Pitt, and a line of field fortifications will be drawn round London, in cale of neceflity, which will render it lecure from every hoftile attempt. This plan was formed during the laft war, under that able and experienced officer David Dundas. Such preparations will be made as will enable the population of the capital and the adjacent diltricts to throw up thele Lines in a very lhort period. We have no right to delpile or neglect any precaution that can add to our means of defence—Let us perlevere in the lpirit and activity that now happily pervade the country, and victory is enlured to us.

Yeflerday a meeting was held upon the royal exchange, of the merchants, bankers, and traders of the metropolis, and a more numerous and truly reflpectable meeting was never held in any city in the known world. Mr. Jacob Bolanquet was called to the chair, and addreflled the meeting in a moft animated and patriotic lpeech. A declaration was propoled, and adopted by the declaration of the lentiments of the meeting, which cannot fail to be read by the whole country with approbation, and which is calculated to produce the moft lalutary and inlpiring effects. While it will feed the glorious flame of enthulialm that now pervades the whole empire, it will convince the Corlican Delpot that the character of a Britilh trader is of a different nature from what he would repreient it. It will lhew him, that at the lame time that Britilh merchants are employed in the honorable purlult of commerce, they cherilh a patriotilm, and polleis a military lpirit, which Freemen only can feel.

Mr. Lye, of Bath, has offered to furnilh 20 tilted waggons, and 150 horles, in cale of invalion.

The Briltol Volunteers amount to upwards of eleven hundred men. A camp, conlilting of 10,000 men, is to be formed on Leigh Down, near Briltol.

On Sunday laft a very numerous and reflpectable meeting was held in the Parilh church of Great Waltham, in Eflex, immediately after divine lervice, for the purpole of enrolling the names of luch men as chole to come forward with an offer of their lervices to defend the country at this alarming crilis. The names of about 200 men were immediately enrolled to lerve as Infantry, and lome few men as cavalry, in addition to the lecond troops of Eflex yeomanry, commanded by Capt. Tufnell.

Similar proceedings took place on the lame day in leveral parilhes of Surry, Hertford and Berks, and the lame loyal lpirit every where animated both old and young, who cheerfully came forward to offer their lervices at this critical juncture.

The inhabitants of St. Giles's and St. George's, Bloomlbury, have relolved to form themlelves into luch clafles as may unite neighbours in the different parilhes—a relolution which appears to meet with univerlal approbation.

Government has refuled to accept the lervices of the temple allociation. In cale of an invalion they wilhed to ltipulate that their lervices might not be commanded beyond the diltance of 10 miles from the metropolis.

Yeflerday the following lhips were ordered into commiflion at Plymouth, viz.

Triton of 32 guns, Childers of 14, Suffilante of 14, Gun-Boats—Hecate, Boxer, and Fearleis.

PRICE OF STOCKS,

THIS DAY AT 12 O'CLOCK.

Consols 52 1-2 3-8 1-2 | Omn. 8 1-4 1-2 a 8 dclls.

BRISTOL, July 21.

The Bedfordlhire regiment of militia quartered here, have received orders to prepare to take the field on the lhorteft notice, and the commanding officer, colonel Moore, has been directed to purchale a lufficient number of horles to transport the ammunition and light baggage of the regiment, as occalion may require. It is lupposed that all the regiments in this diltrict have received limilar orders.

PORTSMOUTH, July 25.

Arrived this day at the Motherbank and put under quarantine, the Danilh veflel Det Tionade Huab, Boxmaller, from Naples, detained by the Albion Cutter, Lieut. Mayfon Wright, Commander.

Came into harbour, the Felix lchooner Privateer of 16 guns, captured by his majelty lhip Amazon.

Arrived Die Liebbe Danilh Galliot from Rouen, with wine for Hamburgh, captured by his Majelty's Gun-Boat Bloodhound.

July 26.

Arrived this evening the Felix lchooner privateer, of Rochelle, of 16 guns and 95 men, captured by his majelty's lhip Amazon. She had taken the Elther of Whitehaven, from Honduras, which was afterwards re-taken by two Guernley Privateers.

HARWICH, July 25.

This morning an extra packet arrived from Tonningen, with the Mail and paflengers. We learn from the maller, that on his paflage he was boarded by a boat's crew belonging to his majelty's Frigate La Seine, of 42 guns, which, we are concerned to ltate, was unfortunately loft laft Thurlday night upon a land bank off Sheveling, to the northward of the Texel. The crew, after making every effort to lave the lhip, found it ineffectual, and the Captain gave directions the next morning to let her on fire. The crew were all laved, the greater part having got on board a neutral lhip and proceeded to join the Fleet conlilting of three lhips of the line and a Frigate which are blockading the Texel.

LONDON, July 25.

THE KING OF FRANCE.

The following is a translation of a printed paper delivered at his Levee by Monsieur, entitled, "Publication made by Monsieur, Brother to the King of France."

Monsieur, the brother of the King of France, has looked upon it as his duty no longer to observe silence on an important fact too vaguely understood. The different accounts which have been circulated of it, the falle reports which an usurping Government has spread in France, imperiously demand that the opinion of the public, and particularly that of the French, should be accurately formed on the true facts.

This is the consideration which has determined Monsieur, in the present conjuncture, to publish the details, which particular circumstances, however interesting, do not suffer him to enlarge upon more fully than as follows:

On the 20 of February in the present year, a person fully authorised, waited on the King of France, at Warsaw, and verbally made to his Majesty in the

plaints, but, at the same time, the most pressing, and as he thought, the most persuasive terms, the proposal of renouncing the Throne of France, and of requiring the same renunciation on the part of all the Members of the House of Bourbon. This person added, that in return for such a sacrifice, Bonaparte would himself secure the King sufficient indemnifies, and even a splendid support. His Majesty, strongly impressed with that sentiment, which misfortune never destroys in great souls, and which attaches him as strongly to his own rights as to the happiness of France, instantly made the following answer, and remitted it in writing on the 28th, to the person who had been dispatched to him.

THE KING's ANSWER.

"I do not confound Mr. Bonaparte with those who have preceded him; I esteem his valour, his military talents; I am pleased with several of his acts of administration, for the good done to my people will ever be dear to me; but he deceives himself if he thinks he can induce me to transfer my rights; so far from that, he will himself strengthen them, if they could be questioned, by the course he at present pursues.

"I know not the designs of Providence with respect to me and my race. But I know the obligations which are imposed upon me by the rank in which it was its will that I should be born.

"As a Christian I shall, to my last moment, fulfil those obligations, as a descendant of St. Louis, I shall, like him, respect myself even in chains; as a successor of Francis I. I shall be desirous of saying with him—*Nous n'avons tout perdu, sarid honneur*—*All is lost except our honour.*"

At the bottom is written:

"With the permission of the King, my uncle, I, with all my heart and soul, adhere to this act.

(Signed) LOUIS ANTOINE."

"On the 2d of March, the King wrote to Monsieur on account of all that had passed, and desired him to communicate it to the Princes of the Blood, who were then in England; undertaking himself to make the same communication to such as were not there.

On the 23d of April, Monsieur called a meeting of the Princes, who, with equal zeal and unanimity, signed the following instrument of approbation of the King's answer of the 28th of Feb.

Act of Approbation of the Princes.

"We, the undersigned Princes, the brother, new-phew, and cousins of his Majesty Louis XVIII King of France and Navarre.

"Deeply penetrated with the same sentiments with which our Sovereign Lord and King shews himself so nobly animated, in his answer to the proposition which has been made to him to renounce the throne of France, and to renounce their imprescriptible rights to the succession of that Throne.

"DO DECREE,

"That as our attachment to our duties and our honor can never permit us to communicate our rights, we concur, with heart and soul, in the answer of our King.

"That, after his example, we shall never suffer ourselves to be wanting in the slightest degree in our duty to ourselves, our ancestors, or our posterity.

"We further declare, that being positively certain that the great majority of the people of France entertain in their hearts the same sentiments which animate us; it is in the name of our loyal countrymen, and in our own, that we renew, before God, on our swords, and in the hands of our king, to live and die, true to honor, and to our lawful sovereign.

"*Cha. Philippe*, of France.
"*Cha. Ferd, D'Artois*, Duke of Berri,
"*Louis Phil.* D'Orleans, Duke of Orleans.
"*Antoine Philippe D'Orleans*,
Duke of Montpensieri.
"*Louis Ch. D'Orleans*, Cont of Beaujolois.
"*Louis Jos. De Bourron*, Prince of Conde.
"*Louis Hen. Joseph De Bourbon Conde*,
Duke of Bourbon.

"Wanstead House, April 23d, 1803.

Act of Accession of the Duke of Enghein.

"SIRE,—The letter of the 2d of March, with which your Majesty has deigned to honor me, has come punctually to hand. Your Majesty well knows the blood which flows in my veins, to have for a moment doubted in what sense I should make the reply required. I am a Frenchman, Sire, a Frenchman, faithful to his God, to his king, and to his vows of honor. Many others may one day, perhaps envy me this three-fold advantage. Let your Majesty then deign to permit me to add my signature to that of the Duke of Angouleme, as to, like him, adhere, with all my heart and soul, to the contents of the note of my King. In these unalterable sentiments, I am, Sire, your Majesty's most humble, most obedient, and most faithful subject and servant. (Signed)

"*Louis Antoine Henry De Bourbon.*

"Ellenheim, in Baden, March 12, 1803.

The Prince of Conde's Act of Adherence has not been yet received by Monsieur; but there is no doubt of it.

Monsieur has since learned, that on the 9th of March, the same Envoy, in pursuance of orders which he had received, again waited on the King, to request a change, not in the substance, but in the form of his Majesty's answer. It seemed to be apprehended that it might irritate the Usurper to such a degree as to provoke him to use his influence to aggravate the afflictions of the King. His Majesty answered, that "He should make no alteration in his answer, which was as moderate as possible, and that Bonaparte would be wrong to complain of it, since, if his Majesty had styled him Rebel and Usurper, he would have said no more than truth." The dangers of such a reply were then pointed out to the King. "What," replied the King, "is malice to require that I shall be driven from my present place of retreat? I shall pity the Sovereign who shall feel himself obliged to take such a part, and shall be gone." Oh no! But, might there not be reason to fear, lest Bonaparte should require certain powers to withold from the Count de Lille the assistance which he now receives from them.—I fear not poverty. If necessary, I shall eat brown bread with my family and my faithful followers.—But, be not deceived; I shall never be reduced to that: I have another powerful resource, which I do not think it my duty to use, while I have my present powerful friends, I have but to make my condition known in France, and to hold out my hand, not to the government of the Usurper; no, never; but to my faithful subjects: and, believe me, I shall soon be richer than I now am."

The consequence was, that the messenger was obliged to take back the King's answer, which had been returned to his Majesty, under an expectation that he would have made some alterations in it.

Faithful subjects, spirits truly French, recognise at length a King so worthy to reign over you, whom the government of an usurper separates from his people.

Extract of a letter, dated Paris July 16.

"Last Wednesday the Consul Le Brun gave a *Tea Party* to above eighty Frenchmen & foreigners, Cambaceres not present, but all the ministers left behind, by Bonaparte, and many Senators, Tribunes, and other revolutionary gentry, fraternised with us humble citizens. I never passed four more dull hours in my life; we were afraid of speaking and we dared not be silent, because in this land of Liberty, and of revolutionary etiquette, silence is as often explained and dangerous, as conversation is reprovable and offensive.

"You have no doubt heard, a Russian courier carrying dispatches from St. Petersburg to vienna, was lately murdered on the Austrian frontiers; it is now reported here, that the assassin, a Polander, has been arrested, and confessed by whom he was paid to commit this crime, and that this political assassination has been traced to a French Secretary of Legation at one of the Northern Courts. How Russia will receive this new insult, or revenge this violation of the law of nations, is impossible to say, but this infamous transaction proves that France does not possess the secrets of the Russian Cabinet, as it does those of certain other indemnified courts.

"Yesterday, after the arrival of an express from Bonaparte to Cambaceres, the Council of State was suddenly convoked. After a sitting of five hours it broke up, and in the night all the Counsellors of State, of the military and naval sections, left Paris for Brussels. A Spanish Admiral passed through here some days ago for the same city: he was accompanied by two French emigrants, officers in the Spanish navy.

"All the ship carpenters and boat-builders, every where in France, from the age of 15 to 60, are put in requisition, to work only for Government; five hundred of these *requisitionaries* are expected to assist in building the gun boats subscribed for here.

"A courier from General Lasnes, at Lisbon, arrived here this morning; after receiving some dispatches from Cambaceres, he continued his rout for Brabant."

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the United States frigate New-York, to Dr. William Rogers, of Washington City.

April 25th, 1803, off Sardinia—Early in the morning the gunner's mate had been returning the signal Lanthorns into the gunner's store-room, as usual, and also the match which is kept burning during the night. He returned, and the gunner went immediately down into the cock pit, and it seems took a light into the store room to see if every thing was properly secured, when, from the snuff of the candle or otherwise, fire was communicated to a considerable quantity of powder, upwards of an hundred weight. The explosion took place precisely at eight o'clock—those in the cock pit suffered beyond conception, though most of them have survived it. The gunner, "Merrill" died the following night and also a boy named Hamilton, Mr. Shults died in about thirty six hours. Burrior, captain's clerk, died since our arrival here (Malta). Dr. Weems is yet ill, though recovering fast; as likewise are Mr. Alexis, midshipman, Kennedy, purser's steward, M'Gee, marine, Mr. Lewis, midshipman, and Mr. Israel well. The explosion blew the gun deck and quarter deck hatches up—started the magazine, wardroom and cabbin bed-heads. Exertion alone saved us. The fire was extinguished in one hour.

A writer in the *Litchfield Monitor*, under the signature of *Asdrubal*, after having described in a series of well written essays, the means which Mr. Jefferson employed to obtain and the manner in which he has since exercised, the power with which he is at present vested, concludes his last number as follows:—

"These events reminded me of the fabulous history of the tyrant of Samos, where it is recorded, "That *Lysias* made great pretensions to philanthropy; he feigned an unbounded love for the people; he excited jealousies among them by the meanest practices, often employing the vilest slanderers, Phidas and Lucon, to blacken the reputation of Datis, the then chief magistrate of the island who had been selected by the people, for his wisdom, and his meritorious services which he had rendered to the republic; and as is commonly the case, a majority of the people were deceived; Datis was rejected, and Lysias was chosen chief magistrate. His government was weak and timid. Agathocles the tyrant of Sicily, looking on this as a favorite time, threatened Samos with an invasion.

"Lysias, instead of preparing to defend his country against the violence of the tyrant, prevailed upon the assembly of Samos to entrust to his hands a prodigious sum of public money, for the purpose of purchasing an ignominious peace. As Lysias was in the opinion of a majority of the assembly, most immaculate, most benevolent; nay some of them ranked him among their gods, and paid divine honors to him; they readily complied with his request." Attend, my countrymen, to the sequel.—"This same Lysias felt no obligation of conscience upon him, for he despised the Gods of his country. He enjoyed this money so entrusted to his hands, for the purpose of corruyting all the unprincipled of his subjects, and having brought over many to his views by bribery, he seized a favorable opportunity, and by the aid of those whom he had corrupted, he subverted the liberties of the nation, and rendered himself an absolute despot. He afterwards reigned a bloody impious tyrant, burning the temples of the temples of the Gods, and putting to torture and death, all men whose virtue he dreaded." Thus was destroyed by the baseness and folly of democracy, the only happy, the flourishing republic of Samos. Those who have ears to hear let them hear." (*Alexandria Adv.*)

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1803.

RICHMOND PRICE CURRENT.

(Corrected Weekly.)

Tobacco,	34s6 to 42s *Cash.*
Wheat,	6s to 7s6 *do.*
Flour, Fine, from old wheat,	33s *do.*
Do. Sup. ditto.	36s *do.*
Do. do from new wheat,	42s *do*
Corn	13s6 *do.*
Hemp, Clean,	45l to 50l *do.*
Iron,	33l *do.*
Whiskey,	3s6d *do.*
Bacon,	8d *do.*

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*Pelopidas*" is unavoidably deferred until our next.

ERRATA.

The Virginia Gazette of the 14th inst. should be No. 1140, instead of 1130—and the last publication (Sept. 7) No. 1141, instead of 1131.

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

CINCINNATUS,

To the Citizens of the United States.

(No. II.)

Virginia, the 7th of Sept. 1803.

THERE is something peculiarly interesting and highly improving, on the score of politics, in the ingenuity of some of the doctrines of the present times. The expression of the will of the people in their choice of a first magistrate, is discovered, in the commencement of our first truly virtuous, wise and independent republican administration, to be a sufficient justification and excuse for the exercise of the will of that first magistrate in the choice of every other officer, required of *him* to appoint, by the nature of the constitution and for the operations of the government. From which, the transition was but easy, natural and to be expected, from the responsibility, into the infallibility and entire exemption from censure, in the person of the president. To call in question the virtue and wisdom of the acts of such a chief magistrate, is at once to censure the virtue and wisdom of the people themselves;—to call in question the infallibility of the majority, which is, in fact, to deny the existence of the most essential ingredient in the perfection of republicanism. No wonder, however, if such an entire exemption from censure as is contended for by the friends of the present administration, should grow, in time, into the worst of consequences;—if, under the shield thus drawn over the character of the officer, should be introduced into the government, all the vices and follies of the individual.—That the people will never elect a man of such qualities, to so important an office, is no security against such a principle: For what has happened once, it will surely never be denied, may again happen. If, in the early stages of our political existence, the worst principles and the most profligate and corrupt practices, were introduced and sanctioned, on high authority (as was charged against our first administrations) then, surely, the same misfortunes may attend the purest intentions of the choice of the people, in our more advanced age. The true characters and dispositions of men are seldom to be understood; much less is their fitness for such stations to be fairly calculated, till after trial. The most unfit, will, of course, in some instances, be most apt to impose themselves as the most proper.

It is the highest accomplishment of the art of deception, to make the person practising it, appear the very reverse of what he really is. A man may play the hypocrite, & yet not shew it in his actions, his professions or his countenance. This is the most common port or characteristic of that human frailty. When it acquires the appearance of the most artless, undesigning and disinterested intentions, in all its objects, then has it attained to the utmost summit of the sublime perfection of double deception. It is from the private actions alone, of men not in office, we can derive their true trait of character; and if from those private actions in their early commencement, we refuse to receive that only information, we are subject to the greatest impositions in their public transactions. If, in the lesser circles of society, all the insidious arts of wretched hypocrisy and treachery are to be found; sincerity, honor and every other virtue, are scarcely to be looked for or expected in the greater. If, while the professions are glowing with the most ardent and cordial private friendship, the bosom is filled with the most corrosive and deadly poisons, which were attempted, through a long, premeditated and deep-laid design, to be administered to the darling objects, the very peace and happiness of the person for whom such friendship, in any ONE INSTANCE, was professed; what pledge have we, that in any after pretensions to a superior regard for the interests and happiness of man in general, the same persons are more sincere, have become more virtuous, and are to be implicitly relied on in the case of their most dear and interesting concerns! As is naturally to be expected from such a character in the foundation, so will it inevitably be discovered in the progress of its objects, from private into public life, by all who will look thro' that channel to be the very same in its principles, from the beginning to the ending. The intrinsic fidelity of a virtuous and honorable private life, is the only real safety for the integrity and uprightness of an untried public character, or in other words, a candidate for new and important public trusts: While on the contrary, the reverse of those principles in private life, lead to the most prostituted practices in public; and to turn the ear of deaf concern against the warning voice of truth and candour, or to hear with indignation those private failings, as improper to be exposed to public consideration, is to prepare at once for the most unbounded confidence, alike, in the bad and good,—to set the same inestimable value, on deceptious professions and appearances, as on actual upright intentions, and good actions.

To all such as those, experience only qualifies vice into the purest virtues themselves; and brightens up the extremes of hypocrisy and artifice into the most ineffable qualifications of candour and frankness,—nay, even unto "impudence itself!"—And, when such a character of perfection shall be found, who having given all the most convincing proofs, that volumes of declarations and professions differing from each other, together with a long train of actions differing from all professions, in as high a degree as the most opposite extremes in nature can afford; and yet keeps up the deception, among his admirers, of the most artless and undesigning intentions, in all his actions, then has that person arrived at that summit of hypocritical perfection, against which there is no guard within the common limits of fair dealing and honest intercourse. When, in fact, if such a fact could be conjectured to have an existence even, he should have converted the most sacred trust that could be reposed in him by an honorable and unsuspecting friend, into the favourable means of betraying a virtuous and amiable wife from off her guard, and thereby attempting the double crime of connubial incontinency both at home and abroad; who should have written treatises of much labour to accomplish that abominable work; while, ever since, his whole life should have been one series of professions of friendship and regard for different characters, at the same time that he was employing, secretly, all the infernal powers of defamation to assassinate those characters;—when such a person, so acting, I repeat, shall, notwithstanding, retain the character of honor, virtue, and even of "frankness and candour to the fault of impudence and the want of art," he has certainly arrived at a pitch of perfection in the science of deception, that but few have had the honor of attaining to, since the early days of the most fatal deception, played upon the pliant credulity of the weaker part of the human race! And the profound blindness and humble continuance of the submission and confidence of those on whom such deception operates, far exceeds that primitive state, of both mental darkness and bodily tameness, of our first parents; whose eyes, we are informed, were opened and their nakedness discovered, on the first deception practiced on *them!*

Even the frankness and candour of such a person, approaching in verity to impudence itself, will not screen America from the worst of consequences, flowing from the worst of deceptions, when a majority of her citizens are resolved to pay but little attention to, if not to discountenance entirely, an exposure of their private foibles. But, if, indeed, by that frankness and candour, approaching to impudence and the want of art, in such a person, is meant, the impudence and folly of furnishing the most ample testimony, himself, of his own wretched duplicity, by which, all those on whom it was intended to operate, might and ought to profit; then might I agree, with the greatest admirers of such a pattern of perfection in iniquity, that he is (to the universal joy of all honest men in this country) candid, open and artless to a most profitable extreme. In the other direction of the operation of such a disposition, if by candour and frankness, is meant, that honesty of the heart, which is always accompanied by the most open, direct and sincere expressions of such an invariable emotion; then might we enquire, in what such noble effects were to be expected in the public or political, any more than the private actions, of the reverse of such honest emotions? As they are not to be found in the more than brutal desire of gratifying an improper, illicit and immoral appetite, at the expence of every expression of friendship and regard for the person who such an attempt was calculated to injure in the highest degree, and, at the further expence, of an immediate breach of the most implicit confidence reposed in such a character; then, surely, they are not to be found, in a violation of those still more solemn vows of matrimonial affection and continence, towards the same person's own bosom friend and help meet, whose every happiness was involved in the same miserable attempt!—And, if they are not to be found in these most endearing of all human ties, certainly, they are not to be looked for and expected, from the common obligations of political intercourse and connexions in society, among *men!*

But tried integrity and known patriotism, in public employments, say the advocates for a forgetfulness of all this flagitiousness and depravity in private life, supercede every diminutive and narrow consideration of that sort; and lead to a thorough confidence and most implicit submission to the holiness and perfection of republican characters. Without examining minutely into this, or any other such humiliating, absurd and destructive doctrine, it is sufficient to know the extreme versality of popular opinion, often, respecting the same public characters, at different periods of their lives. The same person who may be considered the very political redeemer of our public liberties at one time, may have been viewed as the vilest arch fiend or merest deserter of those rights at another. And it is hardly to be presumed, that the same characters, in many instances, who once bore that memorable rank of detestable esteem in society, and from which real well-deserved opinion, party prejudice only acts as a momentary ransom, should not again, on some future similar trial, relapse into their original degenerate and oppressed state of public execration; in passing to which, through the unnatural and borrowed health and vigour, of party-stimulating favour, it is more than wonderful, if they do not lay the foundation for the same shattered and ruined state, the same low and miserable degradation in the political constitution, as in their own remaining regulations. The man, for instance, who, during the most trying times,—who, while the utmost perils awaited his country, and under the highest and most pompous professions of a determination to sacrifice LIFE, property and every thing else worth preserving, along with his beloved countrymen, for the common good, was the first to abandon his post, (and that we will suppose, for argument sake, the most important one in the state to which he belonged,—the man who, in the face of all these patriotic professions, and in the very act of such criminal de-

sertion, could dissolve all those public considerations in a few Crocodile tears of personal commisseration and regret, over the national ingratitude of such a country towards such a deserving individual as himself!—who, in a whining speech, made up of the pathetic precepts of a deserted father, handed down, perhaps, from his good old grandmother, on a public IMPEACHMENT, called for by the united voice of a whole nation, could endeavour, and finally move, a whole legislature into an entire forgetfulness, not only of his demerits, but of the immediate danger to the commonwealth, and their first duty in providing for its safety and protection; to listen to and condole themselves (while they sanctioned the whole of the political and official conduct of so inestimable a personage) on his departure from public life, under declarations, even at that day, never more to return to it again!—The man, I say, who should have thus acted, at that early and trying day (merely for example sake even, or to see how far our willing confidence could be stretched at this)—who shall have acquired (as such arts are very capable) the most unbounded ascendancy over the public credulity, so as to obtain a majority of voices in his favour for the most important offices, is certainly prepared and fully competent, to the perversion of such confidence, to the worst of purposes. Indeed, a few actual examples might be extracted from such a political assembly as the one I have just been supposing, of the most doubtful patriots of those trying times having become clarified into the most pure and virtuous republicans of the present day; and who have actually obtained the confidence of their country, through the chymical operations of a few zealous professions. The particular facts in some of those cases are worthy of revival now.

(Remainder of No. II. in our next.)

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

AN APOLOGY

IN REPLY TO

A HINT.

The letters of the British Spy were furnished to amuse the citizens of the town and country; and not to give pain to any one human being. Accordingly, nothing has been said in censure of the integrity, the philanthropy, the benevolence, charity, or any other moral or religious virtue or grace of any one Virginian who has been introduced into those letters. Nothing indeed could be justly said on those heads, in censure of either of the gentlemen. It is true that some letters have been published which have attempted to analize the *minds* of three or four well known citizens of this state, and in order to designate them more particularly, a description of the *person* and *manner* of each gentleman was given. This has been called "throwing stones at other people's glass houses," and the person who has communicated those letters (gratuitously styled their "author") is politely reminded that he himself resides "in a glass house." If this be correctly understood, it implies a threat of *retaliation*; but all that the laws of *retaliation* could justify, would be to amuse the town and country with a description of the *person*, *manner* and *mind* of the author (as he is called) of the British Spy. He fears, however, that it would puzzle the hinter, whatever his genius may be, to render so barren a subject interesting and amusing to the public; and he would be much obliged to the hinter if he could make it appear that he (the furnisher of the letters) deserves to be drawn into comparison, either as to person, manner or mind, with any one of the gentlemen delineated by the British Spy. As to his person, indeed, he is less solicitous; the defects of that, were imposed on him by nature; and there is no principle better established than this general principle of eternal truth and justice, that no man ought to be censured for contingencies over which he had no controul. As to his manner he has as little objection to a public description of that, as of his person.

To save the trouble of others, however, he relinquishes all pretensions either to the striking elegance which is calculated to excite admiration and respect, or to the conciliating grace and vital warmth which are qualified to gain enthusiastic friends—His manner is probably such as would be produced, nine times out of ten, by the rustic education to which he was exposed.

As to his mind, it is almost such as nature made it. He cannot boast with Gray that "science frowned not on his humble birth." But what of this? A man may very accurately anatomize the powers of a mind far superior to his own. It is not improbable that Zoilus' criticisms of Homer were just; since every nod of Homer's was a fair subject of criticism. Yet who will suppose that Zoilus could have produced such a work as the Iliad? It is impossible to read Dennis's criticisms of Addison's Cato without being forcibly struck with their justice and wondering that they have never before occurred to ourselves. Yet there is no man, who will therefore, pronounce the genius of Dennis equal to that of Addison. These facts are so palpable and so well understood, that the person who furnished the letters of the British Spy (even if he had been their author) could scarcely have had the presumption to suppose, nor, I trust, the injustice to desire, that the public would pronounce his mind free from the defects, much less endued with the energies and beauties, of those which he criticises.

But where is the harm which has been done? Who are the gentlemen introduced into the British Spy? Are they young men, just emerging into notice and concerning whom the public have yet to form an opinion? Far from it. They are gentlemen who have long been, and who still are displaying themselves in the very centre of the circle of general observation. They have not hid their light under a bushel. Their city is built on a high hill. There is not a feature of their persons, nor a quality of their mind or manner which has not been long and well known, and remarked, commented on, criticised, repeated and reiterated a thousand and ten thousand times in every circle and every corner of the country.

Was it in the power, then, of any remarks in an anonymous and fugitive news-paper publications, either to injure or to serve gentlemen so well and so extensively known? On the contrary, if those remarks were untrue, they would be instantaneously and infallibly corrected by the public opinion and knowledge of the subject; if the remarks were true, they would add no new fact to the public opinion and the public knowledge. Thinking thus, nothing was more distant either from the expectation or wish of the person who has furnished the press with the letters of the British Spy, than that he was about to do an injury to the character or to inflict a wound on the feelings of any citizen of the country. Why could he have expected or wished any such effect? He could not have been actuated by resentment; for neither of those gentlemen have ever done him an injury. He could not have been moved by personal interest; since his conscious inferiority as well as the nature of his pursuits remove him far from the possibility of being ever brought into collision with either of those gentlemen. He could not have been impelled by diabolical envy or the malicious agony of blasted ambition; since his country has already distinguished him far, very far beyond his desert. And of the malevolence of heart which could intentionally do a wicked, a wanton and unprovoked injury, he is persuaded that either of the gentlemen, if they knew him, would most freely and cheerfully acquit him. If he be asked why he published the letters describing those characters? He answers—

First, for the same reason that he would, if he could, present to the town a set of landscape paintings representing all the lovely prospects which belong to their beautiful city; to furnish them with the amusement and pleasure which arise from surveying an accurate picture of a well-known original: and this implies that he could not have believed himself adding new information as to the originals themselves. Secondly, he hoped that the abstracted and miscellaneous remarks which were blended with the description of those characters, might not be without their use to the many literary young men who are growing up in Virginia.

If the letters of the British Spy have gone beyond these purposes; if they have given pain to the gentlemen described (for as to doing them an injury it is, certainly, out of the question) there is no man in the community disposed to regret it more sensibly, than the man who furnishes those letters for publication.

But while honor and justice compel the writer of this article to give these explanations and make these acknowledgements to the gentlemen immediately interested, he begs he may not be considered as descending to the meanness of begging mercy on his own "glass house." On the contrary the person who has published the polite hint in question is welcome to commence his assault as soon as he pleases. He can scarcely point out one defect in the person, manner, or mind of this writer of which he is not already conscious. And if he meant by his menace any thing more—if he meant to insinuate a suspicion to the public that the honesty, integrity, or moral purity of the man who furnished the letters of the British Spy for publication, are assailable on any ground of truth—if such was his intention, he has intended an injury at which this writer laughs in proud security—an injury, for which his own heart, if it be a good one, will not forgive him so soon, as will the heart of the man whom he has attempted to injure.

The writer of this article tenders in return this hint to the hinter: that before he commences his hostile operations, he will be sure of his man. As to the person who really did furnish the British Spy, the finger of conjecture has been erroneously pointed at various persons who reside in this state. It would be unjust and barbarous to punish the innocent for the guilty, if guilt can be justly charged on the British Spy.

FROM THE REPERTORY.

Our ears are of late, continually assailed with loud clamours on the subject of the licentiousness of the federal presses, and abuses of our constituted authorities." The article of complaint which is uniformly specified and insisted on, is the propagation of wilful and malicious falsehood against the President of the United States.

This charge is of the most serious import, not merely in respect to the individual principally concerned, but to the honor and dignity of the nation, which neither can, nor ought to be entirely separated from that of its first and most immediate representative. If correct and capable of being substantiated, it ought to draw down on the culprits whoever they may be, the severest and most exemplary punishment.

But is this "hue and cry," be merely a stale artifice of the corrupt and unprincipled, to impose on honest credulity, to stifle the voice of truth, and to favour the escape of the criminal from the hand of justice; it is time for the friends of their country to look round them, and take care that under false apprehensions of imagininary abuse, they do suffer the rational liberty of the press, to be fatally violated, and the amenability of their rulers to the tribunal of the public opinion destroyed.

It is admitted, that, on perusing the various files of Federal papers, we find them, one and all, guilty of laying before the public a dark assemblage of crimes imputed to Mr. Jefferson, materially affecting his public and private reputation, and which, if true, render him totally unworthy the confidence and respect of a virtuous and enlightened people.

It is impossible also not to observe, how utterly unlike in character are the charges exhibited against Mr. Jefferson, to the vague invidious surmises, and dark suspicions, by which the friends and instruments of this man have so incessantly laboured to destroy the fairest reputations of our country.

The charges brought against Mr. Jefferson, if they do not in every instance, bear the unquestionable stamp of authenticity, yet carry with them strong evidence of the sincerity of those who made them, and possess but too powerful claims, to be considered as the dictates of "truth and soberness."

They are simple, direct, and precise, as language will admit—minutely described by time, place, and circumstances: giving every possible advantage to the party accused, to detect the falsehood, if such, and to punish the calumniator.

It is in vain to attempt to repel statements of this character by recrimination and passionate invective. If they are really false, the test is easy and simple. Yet this test though continually invited to it, Mr. Jefferson and his friends have hitherto declined, and we forced to conclude that they dare not venture it, conscious that the truth cannot befriend him, and wisely prefer the disgrace of doubtful guilt, to an appeal which would exhibit him in his genuine colours.

Under these circumstances it were "passing strange" if the various unrefuted charges against Mr. Jefferson should not make a deep and general impression. This impression has actually been made on the honest and intelligent of the community, and will remain, until removed, not by raising accusations, but by a fair and impartial inquiry, and proof of falsehood. Until this is effected the "greatest man in America" must be content to wear the robes of public infamy.

But that accusations so disgraceful should remain thus long unrefuted, (though evidence almost conclusive of their authenticity) is not in this case the only, nor even strongest evidence.

Those criminations more directly affecting Mr. Jefferson's public character, are generally facts of notoriety.—They stand or fall by the testimony of documents of indisputable authority, affording no room for evasion or subterfuge.

Under this head we may class,

His patronage of the infamous libeller, Callender, and especially his liberal pecuniary aid in the publication of "*Prospect before Us*," a work full of the vilest slander against Washington, Adams, and the Federal Administration; of which the express object was to raise Mr. Jefferson to the Presidency.

His remission of the fine imposed on Callender for the same libel, the "*prospect before us*," after it had actually been paid over to the government, contrary to all law and precedent; indemnifying Calledder from a crime, which though legally his, in the eye of reason was the crime of Mr. Jefferson, who alone derived the benefit of the publication.

The repeal of the Judicary acts—a measure violating the constitution in its most essential principle totally destructive of the independence of our judges, by declaring them entirely at the mercy of the President and the Congress for their bread, and the duration of their offices—a measure commended, carried on, and completed by the influence of Mr. Jefferson.

"His wanton proscription of the most virtuous and patriotic of our fellow citizens, trusting them down from almost every place of honour and profit, in order to make room for the tribes of his rapacious mercenaries:—thereby prostituting the dignity of executive authority to the purposes of party and to the indulgence of the "antipathies" and partialities of the men

His insulting the feelings of a christian people, by distidgnishing with marked honour, and taking to his intimate friendship and confidence Tho's Paine, the blasphemer.

His letter to Mazzei, a genuine model, and one of the earliest specimens of Jacobin intrigue and calumny.

The correctness and truth of these, even the warmest friend of Mr. Jefferson will not pretend to dispute: though he may palliate or defend them as congenial to his own purity of principle.

As to those charges which involve the private reputation of Mr. Jefferson, though to exhibit them here in detail would be a painful, and perhaps an unnecessary task, it is equally true, that there has not been even a faint denial accompanied with the least shadow of responsibility.

Many of them and some of the most damning, have been expressly acknowledged to be true, by his own sycophant, and by those very papers devoted to the support of his character.

Yet, (by what kind of magic it happens I know not) these charges, separately admitted to be true, are, collectively, all Federal lies, and malicious calumnies; for so they certainly are, upon the credit of more than half of our Jacobin patriots.

If things are so, and for the general correctness of these statements, I may safely appeal to every man who has taken pains to inform himself on the subject; is it not evident that the clamors against licentiousness of the federal presses are false and groundless alarms, produced by a corrupt design to deceive the people, and under the specious pretext of correcting abuse, to destroy the liberty of the press, and to establish the most detestable despotism.

Thanks to Heaven, we are not yet ripe for destruction.—A discerning and virtuous public will indignantly frown on such putiful attempts at deception. They will still continue to listen with attention to the truths most of all interesting, and to which they are most clearly entitled, namely those which concern the character of their public servants, and the candidates for their suffrages.

Be it then known to the author of this "hue and cry," that their base designs are perfectly understood, and reprobated; and that the vile epithets of *slanderers*, *calumniators*, *liars*, in which they deal so freely in the view of God, and all good men, belong most emphatically to themselves.

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During the latter part of the administration of John Adams, the disaffected were very clamorous against the sedition law—the same monotonous sound echoed daily from their prints. Did they then understand what they wrote about—that they were abusing the president, with all that discord could invent, while this sedition law permitted "the truth to be given in evidence" on a prosecution for such outrages. Now, though it is generally granted that this is in all cases a great disadvantage to the democratic agents, it is not believed it will be considered by the people of America as an objection to the law. It is no wonder that the former wish to have the sedition law condemned. It tended to prevent sedition, and it opened a passage for truth to the courts of justice, which the common law does not. Now this is found to be a great advantage to democratic agents, whether they figure there as plaintiffs or defendants. For the want of the sedition law, some printers have been judged guilty under our present *mild* and *liberal administration*, merely because they were not allowed to give the truth in evidence. For want of this, the conductor of a free press has been convicted of writing a libel against Thomas Jefferson—against that very man who, on the 4th of May, 1801, wrote the following sentiments, and which ought to be repeated and contrasted with Croswell's trial, as often as opportunity offered:

"I am sensible with you of the distortions and "perversions of truth and justice, practised in the "public papers, and how difficult to decypher characters though that medium. BUT THESE ABUSES OF THE PRESS ARE PERHAPS INSEPARABLE *from its* FREEDOM; *and its* FREEDOM MUST BE PROTECTED, *or liberty, civil and religious, be relinquished.* It is a part of our duty, "therefore, to submit to the lacerations of its slanderers, as less injurious to our country, than the "trammels which suppress them.

TH. JEFFERSON.

—

"It seems the democrats conceived the charges against Mr. JEFFERSON of such a nature, as to destroy the *confidence respect and attachment* due to him from the people of the United States. But instead of removing the suspicions thus fixed upon his character, have they not, in suppressing the truth on trial, *virtually* added the opinion of the judge to the testimony offered by CROSWELL? We feel assured this stretch of power will have a greater effect in substantiating those charges in the public opinion, than what Mr. CROSWELL, or any Editor could possibly have done."

[*Boston Centinel.*]

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—*PORT OF RICHMOND*—

—ENTERED—

Sch'r. Virginia, Wyse, City Point.
Isabella, Boyd, Baltimore.
Sloop Lydia, Coulk, Ditto.
Polly, ——— City Point.

—CLEARED—

Sch'r. Waldo, Curtis, Liverpool.
Isabella, ——— Philadelphia.
Sloop William, Steelman, Ditto.
Lydia, Coulk, Ditto.

25 Dollars Reward.

RUN-AWAY from the subscriber, living in Goochland county, a very Negro Man named SAM, who calls himself SAMUEL COMER, of a yellowish complexion, about 24 or 25 years old, low but stout made, one of his upper foreteeth out—his dress chiefly Virginia cloth, with a green durants short coat.—He can read, and write so as to be understood some words; he will endeavor to pass for a free man, and may procure a pass for that purpose. I expect he will alter his name and dress.

The said Sam run from me 2 or 3 years ago, and was employed, as he said, by one Bell in Richmond, when he left his service he was taken up by the guard and put in prison, from which I got him—It is uncertain which course he will go now, but I expect up or down James River. Whoever takes up the said slave and delivers him to me, or confines him in jail so that I get him again shall receive the above reward EDWARD COX.

September 16, 1803. 3w.

TENEMENTS TO LET.

A COMMODIOUS two storied Dwelling-House with garden, stables, and carriage-house, at present occupied by Philip Gooch, Esq. Attorney at Law.

A new and complete LUMBER HOUSE, with a spacious cellar, together with an acre of Land adjoining, laid down in red clover. This situation is deemed eligible in all respects for the business of brick-making, to which purpose it may be applied upon terms of reciprocal benefit to the parties interested. Apply to

David M. Randolph.

September 20, 1803. oon3w.

Richmond, September 20th, 1803.

I NOW beg leave to inform the Public, and my Friends, that I have this day opened a house of

Private Entertainment,

in a new house of Doct. Ternan's, between Doct. McClurg's and the Barracks, and within two hundred yards of the Capitol. The house is a large yellow house. The rooms are well furnished and well calculated to accommodate about twenty members of the assembly. I shall board at the moderate price of 6s. per day. Any gentleman who may wish to live private, at any season of the year, while in Richmond, I have it fully in my power to accommodate them or their families to their wish.

I shall take in horses at 3s. and 6d. per day. I have a large supply of forage of the best quality, now on hand, and a choice new stable in good order that will hold fifteen horses.

I hope from my strict attention to merit the Public patronage.

John P. Shield.

tawtw.

Winchester Jockey Club Races.

THE Winchester Jockey Club Races will commence on Wednesday the 26th day of October next, and continue four days, viz.

First day the Jockey Club Purse of Four Hundred dollars, four mile heats, free for members only,

Second day, the Jockey Club Purse of One Hundred and Fifty dollars, three mile heats, free for members only.

Third day, a Purse of One Hundred dollars, two mile heats, free for any horse, mare or gelding, the winning horses of the two first days excepted—Entrance ten dollars.

Weight for the above days agreeable to the rules of the Club.

Fourth Day, a Sweepstakes, by last spring's three years old colts and fillies (to carry 90lbs. wt.) two mile heats.—Entrance twenty five dollars, Entries to be made by letter or personal application to the subscriber.

In the afternoon of each day a Saddle and Bridle will be hung up to be run for by saddle horses—Entrance Five dollars.

On the day of each race the following tolls will be required at the gate—Every four wheel carriage one dollar; every two wheel carriage, three shillings; every person one shilling and fixpence; footmen gratis.

For terms of keeping a Booth, or Booths on the ground application to be made to the subscriber.

HENRY BUSH.

Secretary to the Club.

August 30 1803. 4tp.

TO BE SOLD,

On the 1st October next, at the Eagle Tavern, the following Tracts of

Military Rights--to wit:

2033 Acres, (the patent by the president of the U. S.) in the name of G. F. Stras, assignee of Wm. Winslow, who was assignee of Benjamin Winslow, an enfign in the army of the U. S.

1000 Acres, a survey made for Peter Talbot, and assigned by general warranty by Wm. Radford, dec. to said G. F. Stras, lying on the west fork of Sciota.

666 2-3 Acres, a survey in the same predicament in every respect as the above. N. B. The above two surveys were received in payment in lieu of cash at 8s. for two houses and a piece of ground, where the family of the said Mr. Radford now reside; sold at a low price.

1000 Acres, being a survey, (as yet in the hands of Col. Richard Anderson) sold by general warranty and engagement to pay the expences of said survey, by Charles Copland, esq. to said G. F. Stras, the said Charles Copland being assignee of Charles Scott, (assignee of Charles Jones) the location being No. 694, N. W. O.

550, being an undivided moiety of 1100 acres, the whole purchased in the name of G. F. Stras, (by the president of the U. S.) the other half, or acre for acre, being claimed by promise from Mr. Chatham, said G. F. Stras' agent, to Mr. Wm. Little for having made the location and this survey of tract, by which circumstance the land is supposed to be very valuable.

400 Acres on Pittman's Creek, state of Kentucky, patented in the name of Robert Harvey, and purchased by G. F. Stras from Charles Copland, esq.

234 Acres, being No. 248, in the Illinois Grant, purchased in 1793, by said G. F. Stras, from capt. John Rogers, dec.

5883 2-3ds.

The terms of sale are, ¼ on the 1st of January 1804;--¼ on the 1st April;--¼ on the 1st of October following, and the last ¼ on the 1st of January 1805, payable in bonds, with approved security. For further particulars apply, for the first five Tracts, to Messrs. *Pickett, Pollard & Johnson*; for the two last, to Mr. *Charles Copland*.

July 30, 1803.

Wants Employment.

A PERSON who teaches the English Language grammatically, together with Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, History, &c. He will either engage in a private family, or in a neighborhood where a tolerable good school can be made up.—For further particulars enquire of the Printer hereof, or of Mr. *William Pasteur* of Columbia.

September 13, 1803. 3w.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, FIFTH CIRCUIT
Virginia district,
May term, 1803.

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman and Company, Against Plaintiffs, / In Chancery.
Christopher McConnico and James Campbell, John Grayson and Conrade Webb, executors of Thomas Shore, deceased, and Andrew J. McConnico, Defendants,

THE defendant Christopher McConnico not having entered his appearance and given security according to a rule of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the said defendant is not an inhabitant of this district: On the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel, *it is ordered*, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term & answer the plaintiff's bill; & that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some one of the newspapers published in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted up at the front door of the Capitol of the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

James Blagrove, D. C.

LAND & NEGROES FOR SALE.

On *Tuesday the first day of November next, if fair, otherwise on the first fair day thereafter, will be sold, on the premises to the highest bidder, that valuable and highly improved seat, called*

CLIFTON,

WHEREON I now reside, in the vicinity, and adjoining the town of New-Castle, in the county of Hanover, containing by an old survey three hundred acres, more or less, of high and flat land, under new enclosures, and commanding an extensive prospect of the town and surrounding country, on either side of the Pamunkey River.

The improvements consist of a two story dwelling house, with four rooms and a passage below, and 2 above stairs, with large and convenient closets, and a good cellar; together with the several attached and detached offices of every description, and an excellent garden, to which, for a number of years, the greatest attention has been directed.

The above, in the mean time, may be treated for at private sale.

At the same time and place, will be sold, about 20 valuable country born SLAVES; amongst them are some excellent house servants, cook, weaver, rough carpenter, and shoemaker, together with the crops of CORN, WHEAT, &c.—Household and Kitchen FURNITURE of every kind, flocks of HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP and HOGS—Plantation and Farming UTENSILS.

The Land will be sold on a credit of 12 months, and the rest of the property at 12, for all sums above twenty dollars. Bond with approved security will be required, to carry interest from the day of sale. Application may be made to either of my sons at Petersburg or Richmond.

John Shore.

Clifton, August 18, 1803. 12awtiN.

HUGH J. CRAWFORD

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

Per the ship Ritson, from London, and now offers for sale, at his Medicine Store, a general assortment of

Paints, Perfumery, Medicine, &c.

THE whole of which were selected with particular attention by himself, and will be found fresh and of a superior quality. Having purchased them with money, he is enabled to dispose of them at reduced prices for Cash, or on a short credit to punctual customers.

Richmond, Feb. 8, 1803. o1wtf

GILLIAT & KIRBY,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

By the late arrivals from London and Liverpool,

A General Assortment of

Fall and Winter

GOODS,

Which they are now selling off at their usual low prices, for cash or country produce.

Richmond, September 12, 1803. tf.

ELLIS & ALLAN,

Have just received the greater part of their London

GOODS,

By the ship Suffolk. Their full assortment will be made complete by the arrivals of the ships New-York from London, and Ritson from Liverpool.

Richmond, September 13, 1803.

SALES AT AUCTION.

On Wednesday the 12th day of October next, WILL BE SOLD at PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Office of the subscriber.

ALL the remaining effects of James Thompson, Bankrupt, consisting of a quantity of LAMPBLACK in hhds. and about 180 lbs. of TURKEY, COTTON. *ALSO—*

A lot of ground, containing four acres more or less, lying at the Bowling Green, commonly known by the name of Du-Val's Village *ALSO—*

Five half acre lots in the vicinity of Richmond, known and denoted by the survey and plat made by Wm. G. Payne for Mr. Du-Val—and No. 66, 88, 89, 90, 92. The titles will be made, and six months credit allowed the purchasers, on giving bond with approved security.

By order of the assignees.

THOMAS TAYLOR, Auctioneer.

September 5th, 1803. eptds.

Tobacco Land FOR SALE.

IN Amherst county, on Horsley's Creek, 529 acres of rich Tobacco Land, formerly the property of Mr. Daniel Warwick, and known by the name of WINCANTON. This land has the advantage of laying on the main road, leading from Amherst Court-House to Waugh's Ferry, on James River, is a valuable stand for a Country Store, with a framed house for that purpose, entirely new, and sufficiently large, having two rooms below and two above stairs, with a good brick chimney, and well under pinned with brick, also a lumber house sixteen feet square, with a cellar of its full size walled up with stone. There is also a Taylor's and Saddler's shop, and other out houses; likewise a tolerable good dwelling house with three rooms below, and two above stairs; a kitchen, dairy, and other out house within a mile of the store, suitable for a private family. On this tract of land there is about seventy five acres cleared; all of which is fresh and in good order for cultivation. It has also the advantage of being only seven miles from Bethel, where there is an inspection of Tobacco, and within eighteen miles of Lynchburg.

As it is presumed no person will be inclined to purchase the above without viewing the premises, they will be shewn by Messrs. Taliaferro & Loving, who live within a few miles of Wincanton, and fully empowered to make a sale; and the terms of payment may be known from them; as also on application to

Gilliat & Kirby.

Richmond, September 8th, 1803. tf

COMMITTED

TO this jail, an old NEGRO MAN, who says he belongs to Mathew Lee, of Prince George county. He appears to be about 60 years of age, has a bald head, and is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high.—The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law.

James Taylor, jailor.

Williamsburg, 20th July, 1803.

NOTICE.

In the matter of HOOPER & TOLER, Bankrupts.

THE Commissioners named and authorised in and by a commission of bankruptcy awarded and issued, and now in prosecution against Thomas Hooper and Henry Toler, Merchants of the city of Richmond, trading under the firm of Hooper and Toler, intend to meet on Saturday, 29th day of October next, at their office in the city of Richmond, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, in order to make a dividend of the estate and effects of the said Bankrupts, when and where the creditors, who have not already proved their debts under the said commission, are hereby required to come prepared to prove the same, or they will be excluded the benefit of the said dividend.

William Temple, Marcus Elcan, } Assignees.

Richmond, August 26, 1803.

N. B. The assignees have got in their possession the Books, Bonds, &c. belonging to the estate of Hooper and Toler, and request all those indebted to said concern to come forward & discharge their respective balances—or suits will without regard to persons, be instituted.

A FEW COPIES OF

Hening's Virginia Justice,

For Sale at this Office.

NOTICE.

THERE will be a PETITION presented to the next General Assembly for a law to pass to authorize John Barnett to build Locks from his Mill Race to Deep Water on Dan River, below his Mill, and to enable him to take toll for the passage of boats when done.

August 27, 1803.

HUNGARS PARISH,

IN the county of Northampton and state of Virginia, having become vacant by the death of the late Rector, Dr. McCroskey, the Vestry of the Parish, through their Church Wardens, have an opportunity of offering to a Minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church, this valuable Glebe.

This Glebe, to which is annexed 12 valuable slaves, contains 1600 acres of land; has been managed with a fostering hand by the late occupant, and will be found by his successor in a state of neatness and repair highly honorable to his taste and attention. The improvements consist of a good old fashioned brick dwelling house, with all necessary out-houses, in good repair—an excellent garden, with orchards of various fruits, of choice selections. The situation, on the waters of the Chesapeake, is airy and healthy, and in point of beauty and convenience, exceeded by few in the state. The best evidence which can be offered of its value, is the handsome profits which have arisen to its occupant, from its possession. This Glebe having accrued to the Parish under the devise of an individual, the vestry are bound by the terms of that devise to induct a minister within six months from the death of the late incumbent, which will be on or before the 20th day of October. In the mean time, they will be ready to hear all those who wish to become candidates.

Richard Dunton, } Church
Nathaniel Holland, } Wardens.

June 14, 1803. 3m.

Claret FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has just received a Consignment of excellent CLARET, in *Casks*, containing 11 bottles each, which will be sold low for *Cash*, or *Country Produce*, at market rates.

ROBERT GAMBLE.

Richmond, July 21st, 1803.

NOTICE.

THE CELLS appropriated for Males in the Lunatic Hospital in Williamsburg being at present filled with patients, I am directed to notify the same, to avoid unnecessary expence in sending others until there may be vacant Cells to receive them, of which notice will be given.

W. Russell, C. C. D.

Williamsburg, August 25, 1803. 3w.

I have for SALE, at my Mill, near the city of Richmond,

PLAISTER OF PARIS,

IN the lump, or ground, ready for manure or plaister, which will be sold low, and a considerable deduction made to those who purchase by the large quantity. RICHARD ADAMS.

August 12, 1803. 6mbs.

To Rent,

And immediate possession given,

THE Upper APARTMENT of the HOUSE occupied by the subscribers on the Main street, and opposite Mr. Thomas Taylor's Venue Office. PRICE & SANDIDGE.

Richmond, 9th Sept. 1803. tf.

30 Dollars Reward.

Ran away on Monday the 20th June last, a NEGRO GIRL, called

SALLY,

LATELY the property of Mr. William Robertson, of Manchester. She is a tall, spare, black Girl, about twenty years old, stoops much, has very short knotty hair, which she attempts to make longer by platting; her nose turns up and is very thick at the end. Davy and Peter Norton, in Richmond or Manchester, are her uncles, by whom it is probable she is harbored.—She is a good seamstress.

I will give the above reward to any person who will secure her in Jail so that I get her again.

JOHN GILLIAM.

Prince George, near Petersburg, July 15, 1803.

SAMUEL BRADDICK,

HAVING declined business in Richmond for the purpose of commencing one in partnership with *WILLIAM SKIPWITH*, at the Cumberland Mills in Cumberland county, and Farmville, Prince Edward county, solicits the favor of all those who are indebted to him, to come forward and close their accounts, or he will be driven to the necessity of employing an attorney. His counting room is over the store he lately occupied.

Richmond, September 8th, 1803.

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND ready for delivery, a BOOK, containing 304 pages of the choicest HYMNS and SPIRITUAL SONGS now extant. The Hymns are selected from the most approved authors, and adapted to the different modes of Divine Worship. The Spiritual Songs contained in our late publication are comprized in this; also, a number entirely *new*, together with some selected from pamphlets lately published in *North* and *South Carolina*, and in *Baltimore*. The whole have been carefully revised and corrected by the Rev. JOHN COURTNEY, of the city of Richmond.—Purchasers will find the price of this book much lower than any work of the kind heretofore published.

Copies of the above books may be obtained from the Rev. Mr. Courtney, from Mr. W. Potter, Bookbinder, and from either of the publishers.

John Dixon.
John Courtney, Jr.

Richmond, July 20, 1803.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber, on Sunday the 21st instant,

JOHN,

a likely black man, 20 or 22 years of age: he is well made, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high. He has lived some time with a baker, and formerly lived with Mr. Michael Myers of this city. Had on when he went off, osnaburgs shirt and overalls, and a short Virginia cloth waistcoat; but as he made free with some of my money, and three oval silver plates with screws marked with the letter G. off my carriage, it is probable he may have bought others. All persons are cautioned against concealing him, and all masters of vessels from taking him from this place, or any other. The above reward will be paid on delivering him to the jailor, if taken in this county; and if in any other county, *Twenty Dollars.*

J. Gunn.

Henrico, August 31, 1803.

☞ INTEND to leave the State immediately, and to return in the course of two or three months.

ROBERT MEANS.

September the 14th 1803.

THE SUBSCRIBER

INTENDING to discontinue House-keeping, will offer for sale by public auction, at the House now occupied by him, on Friday the 30th Sept. (Infant) all his

House-hold and Kitchen Furniture.

For all sums under twenty dollars, cash will be required, for all sums above, a credit of ninety days will be given on notes with approved security.

And on the day following at the same place and on the same terms, the balance of his stock in trade, consisting principally of

Mens and Womens Shoes,

of different qualities, suited to the approaching season.

Edmund W. Rootes.

September 16th, 1803.

Bedford county, September 10, 1803.

SIRS,

Please to take notice, that at the store of Mr. Samuel Read in this county, on the 12th day of November next, between the hours of ten in the forenoon, and four in the afternoon, I propose to take the depositions of Mr. Andrew Donald, Mr. Caleb Tate, and Mr. Justinian Wills, as witnesses. That on the 16th day of the same month, between the same hours, at the House of Mr. Moses Tredway in Cumberland county, I propose to take the depositions of Col. Richard Crump and Mr. John Archer, as witnesses, And that at the Eagle Tavern in the City of Richmond, on the 19th and 21st days of the same month, between the same hours, I propose to take the depositions of Mr. William Marshal and others as witnesses. All in the suit, which is now depending in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Virginia, wherein you are Administrators and Representatives of the Plaintiffs, and I am Defendant.

I am,
Your Humble Servt.
JAMES CALLAWAY,
One of the Defendants, in the suit, Dobson, Daltera and Walker, vs. Trents and Callaway.

Messrs. Matthew Dobson and Joshua Dobson, Administrators of John Dobson Deceased.

In consequence of a deed of trust, executed by John W Clay to secure a debt due to Daniel Roberts,

WILL be sold to the highest bidder for ready money, on the fourth Monday in this month, at Halifax Court-house, one Negro fellow PETER.

Howson Clark, Trustee.

September 10th, 1803.

☞ Notice is hereby given, that the Court of Hustings for the City of Richmond, will on the second monday in October next, (that being the next session of the said Court,) proceed to elect one fit and proper person to act as a constable with the said City: at which time all candidates for the said appointment will give their personal attendance at the Court-house of the City aforesaid.

The Court will require the residence of the person then appointed, to be in the *Rocketts District.*

By order of Court,

Andrew Stevenson.

J. Warner,

WATCH-MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he has commenced business in the brick house lately occupied as the Office of the Examiner, on the Main street, Richmond, opposite Col. Gamble's, where those who may please to favor him in the line of his profession, may depend on his exertions to give satisfaction. Also, Miniatures, and Fancy Mourning Lockets, set on moderate terms, at the shortest notice.

Richmond, September 1st, 1803. 1aw4wp.

TO BE SOLD,

On the first of November next, at the Eagle Tavern in Richmond,

Two Tracts of Military Lands,

LYING on Deer Creek, Christian county, Kentucky; one of 1000 acres, patented in the name of Major George Lewis; the second, in the names of General Mercer and Colonel Gustavus Wallace, containing 2000 acres, and joining the first Tract.

These Lands, besides their valuable quality in other respects, are supposed to contain Salt Springs. Mr. George Clark, who is now, and will be for some weeks longer in Richmond, will, if applied to, give a more particular description of them. The sale is advertised thus early, in order to give to persons at a distance in this state, as well as the inhabitants in the neighborhood of the lands, timely notice of the same.

The conditions of sales will be, one and two years credit, the purchasers to give bonds with undoubted and approved security, and bearing interest from the day of sale.

Prosser & Moncure, V. M.

Richmond, July 30, 1803. 10aw.